

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 8. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV]

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
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All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

Kentucky Legislature.

On Monday the 10th inst. the legislature of Kentucky adjourned without day. The subjects which have engrossed their deliberations and upon which they deemed it necessary to act, may be seen by an examination of the titles of the laws and resolutions annexed hereto:

A list of the titles of Acts and resolutions passed at the session of 1819-20.

An act further regulate the payment of the debt due the commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands.

Authorising the insertion of advertisements in the Star printed at Lexington.

To suspend sales under execution and decrees of the courts for the space of sixty days.

For the relief of Samuel Compton.

Concerning Little River.

To amend an act entitled an act to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

To increase the number of justices of the peace in certain counties in this commonwealth.

For a change of venue in the case of Squire Boazart.

For the formation of the county of Todd out of the counties of Christian and Logan.

Concerning the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee.

To provide for and regulate the salaries of attorneys for the commonwealth for one thousand eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Authorising the insertion of advertisements in certain Newspapers in this commonwealth.

To regulate damages on protested bills of exchange.

Establishing the Prestonsburgh Academy in Floyd county.

To amend an act for the regulation of taverns and to restrain tipping houses.

To establish election precincts in Floyd and Warren counties, to change the place of holding elections in the Corn creek precinct in Gallatin county and for other purposes.

To enlarge the powers of circuit courts at their terms appointed by the judges thereof.

For further to indulge the settlers on the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico.

For the benefit of the heirs of Thos. Bartlett.

To legalize an additional levy made at the Dec. term 1819, of the Scott county court.

For the benefit of Catharine Gibson.

To establish the county of Monroe out of the counties of Barren and Cumberland.

For the relief of Benjamin J. Harrison.

To provide for the compensation of the commissioners appointed on the part of this state to examine the Ohio river and the accurate expenses incident thereto.

To add a part of Shelby county to Franklin and a part of Christian to Hopkins county.

For the benefit of the proprietors of Hodgenville.

For the benefit of the sheriff of Hardin county.

For the relief of the heirs of John Rice.

For the divorce of Sally Monroe.

To change the time of meeting of the legislature.

Authorizing the insertion of advertisements in certain newspapers in this commonwealth.

For the benefit of Asa Blanchard and William Monroe.

For the benefit of John Henderson.

For erecting election precincts in the counties of Nelson and Breckinridge.

For the benefit of the ninety-ninth regiment.

To amend an act entitled an act establishing a turnpike on the road leading from Georgetown to Cincinnati and for other purposes.

37 For the formation of the county of Trigg out of the counties of Christian and Caldwell.

38 To amend an act reducing into one the several acts authorizing the apprehending of fugitives from justice.

39 For the relief of Benjamin Benedict.

40 For the divorce of Nancy Roberts.

41 To amend an act to establish the town of Fairfield.

42 To legalize the proceedings of the trustees of the town of Falmouth.

43 To add a part of Knox county to Harlan county and for other purposes.

44 For the divorce of Sally Tully of Washington county.

45 For the divorce of D. Owens of Rockcastle, and Rebecca Atkins of Franklin county.

46 For the benefit of Elizabeth Holt.

47 For the benefit of David Brown.

48 For relief of the surveyor of Jefferson county.

49 To amend the law concerning constables.

50 To amend an act for the erection of a bridge across Rough creek in Ohio county.

51 For the benefit of Elizabeth Sellers.

52 For the benefit of Sally Lawrence.

53 To increase the powers of trustees of Richmond, Hopkinsville and Augusta.

54 For the divorce of Jane E. Plummer.

55 Concerning the town of Bedford in Henry county.

56 For the benefit of Jane Stone.

57 To endow a seminary hereafter to be established in the county of Owen and for other purposes.

58 For the divorce of Joshua Pyle.

59 Concerning the town of Paris.

60 To amend an act to open a road from Mount sterling to the Virginia line by way of Prestonsburgh and for other purposes, approved December 28, 1818.

61 For the benefit of Wm. Guthry of Franklin county.

62 For the benefit of the heirs of Jas. Mitchell.

63 To authorize the inhabitants of Bracken county to declare by vote for or against a removal of their seat of justice.

64 Supplemental to an act concerning the town of Paris.

65 To enlarge the powers of the trustees of the town of Louisville.

66 For the divorce of Polly Lawless.

67 For the benefit of certain Sheriffs.

68 To amend an act entitled an act concerning public roads.

69 Authorising the trustees of the town of Harrodsburg to sell or exchange a portion of the streets in the west end of said town.

70 To erect election precincts in Bracken and Bullitt counties.

71 For the benefit of owners of Salt works.

72 Adding a part of the county of Bracken to the county of Harrison.

73 To fix the ratio and apportion the representation among the several counties in this state for the ensuing four years.

74 To alter certain Judicial Districts.

75 To repeal in part the law concerning divorces.

76 For the benefit of the heirs of David Leitch, William Howard, and Stephens T. Mason,

77 To extend and alter the time of holding Circuit courts in the 4th Judicial district.

78 To amend an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Russellville.

79 For the divorce of John Ritchie.

80 Concerning Chaplin's fork of Salt river.

81 To amend the law concerning turnpike and wilderness road.

82 For the benefit of Joseph Blackwood.

83 Authorising James and Enoch Butler to build a mill dam across Nolin river.

84 For the benefit of Peter Catron, Martin Beatty and others.

85 For the benefit of Moses Hays.

86 To repeal the act entitled an act establishing Independent banks of this commonwealth and an act supplemental thereto.

87 To amend an act to incorporate the Kentucky Ohio Canal company, approved Jan. 30, 1818.

88 For the benefit of Asa Blanchard and William Monroe.

89 For the benefit of John Henderson.

90 For the benefit of Catharine Gibson.

91 For the relief of David Harris.

92 To regulate sales of property under executions.

93 Granting lands to John Hutchins for the benefit of Salt works.

94 To ratify and confirm the adjust-

ment of the boundary line, between this state and the state of Tennessee, according to the articles of stipulation entered into by the commissioners appointed by both states.

95 To incorporate the Louisville sugar refining company.

96 To incorporate the New Castle circulating library company.

97 To amend the several acts respecting the turnpike road from the mouth of Triplett's Creek to the big Sandy.

98 To amend an act to establish the little Sandy Lick election precinct in Greenup county and for other purposes.

99 To incorporate the trustees of the Corn-Creek Academy in Gallatin county.

100 Allowing further time to locate and survey Seminary lands.

101 To amend the penal laws.

102 Supplemental to the act for the formation of the county of Trigg.

103 To amend the several acts regulating conveyances.

104 For the benefit of Sarah Pitman.

105 Establishing a precinct in the southwest part of Washington county.

106 Supplemental to an act concerning Chaplin's fork of Salt River.

107 For the benefit of Thomas MacRoberts.

108 For the relief of the president and directors of the Bank of Green River.

109 For the division of Pendleton county.

110 Further to regulate the town of Madisonville.

111 For the benefit of Fanny & James Strange.

112 To alter the time of holding certain courts.

113 To provide for laying off the lands west of Tennessee river into townships and sections.

114 Concerning the town of Bowling Green.

115 For the benefit of James Tilford, sen. John G. Park and James Tilford.

116 To endow the Medical Department in the Transylvania University.

117 To amend the law concerning ferries.

118 Directing the mode of choosing Electors to vote for a president and vice president of the United States.

119 Providing for the appointment of commonwealth's attorneys.

120 To incorporate the Union Circuit and the Fredericksburg Social Library Companies.

121 To alter the time of holding certain courts.

122 Supplemental to an act to fix the ratio and apportion the representation.

123 Directing certain surveyors to transcribe certain entry books.

124 To provide for perpetuating the evidence of the records of justices of the peace which may be destroyed by accident.

125 To revive and continue in force an act authorizing Jeremiah Buckley to build a bridge across Kentucky River.

126 For the relief of Littleton Robertson, late sheriff of Harrison county and his securities.

127 To amend an act for the benefit of Peter Sibert.

128 To establish an Inspection at Marion in Galatin county.

129 For the benefit of the male heirs of William Duncan.

130 To amend an act for appropriating the vacant lands.

131 To provide for the sale of a part of the public ground in Georgetown.

132 To appropriate fines and forfeitures for the purpose of promoting education.

133 Providing for bringing suits by and against Independent Banks.

134 To authorize certain advertisements to be inserted in the People's Friend, printed in Glasgow, and the Backwoodsman printed at Bowling Green.

135 Authorizing justices of the peace to administer oaths in certain cases.

136 For the relief of the sheriff of Washington county.

137 Establishing an inspection of beef and pork at Oliver C. Porter's warehouse in Butler county.

138 For the benefit of Colby Shipp, Richard Ridgely, W. Wood, Samuel Davis and Aaron Vanhorn.

139 For the benefit of the administrators of Paschal Hickman.

140 For the relief of insolvent debtors.

141 For the benefit of the heirs of Jas. Chisham.

142 Regulating the interest and recovery on notes or obligations given to corporations not incorporated by a law of this state.

143 For the appropriation of money.

Boundary Line.

From the Nashville Gazette.

The Tennessee Commissioners propose an adjustment on the following terms:

Walker's line, as understood and acted on by the two states, and their respective officers and citizens, to be the line between the states, east of the Tennessee river—Alexander's line from the Tennessee to the place, where Alexander's line first strikes the Mississippi.—The centre of the Tennessee river to be the jurisdictional line from Walker's up to Alexander's line. The islands, if any, to be within the state of Tennessee. All North Carolina grants must be prior to the Cession Act, or the claim must have originated before that time, and no grant shall be valid, unless the same would be so, by the laws of Tennessee. A similar provision for Virginia claims east of the Tennessee river.

F. GRUNDY,
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House, Jan. 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your note handed to us this morning, containing the only written propositions in relation to the boundary line between our respective states, which we have had the honor to receive from you, is before us. We had reason to expect from the various conversations of the free and easy sort, which have taken place between us, upon this subject, and particularly from that of this morning, that the propositions which you contemplated making in writing, were predicated upon the final rejection by you, of the several propositions made by us in those conversations, and that your note would import in substance your ultimatum. As the note is without any such indication, we have to request that you will answer them, or inform us whether those propositions, or any of them, are to be considered as still open to discussion, or as finally rejected by you; and whether our note contains in substance your ultimatum. We are particularly solicitous to know if the following propositions which we had the honor to make to you verbally, are to be considered as finally rejected by you, viz: That though conscious that the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, was, and is the only true legitimate boundary line between the two states, we would (influenced by a spirit of conciliation) agree that the line run by Walker should be the dividing line between the two states, as far as it was run in a western direction, viz: to the Tennessee river, and that the state of Tennessee should possess the soil and exercise the jurisdiction between that line and the chartered line aforesaid. If (influenced by the same spirit) you would agree to a line to be run by Alexander, &c., and parallel thereto, commencing on the west bank of the Tennessee river, running thence west to the Mississippi river, as would give to Kentucky, either according to the criterion of value or of quantity, an equivalent for the land lying between Walker's line and the true chartered line, or that (influenced by the same spirit) we would agree that a line run from a point due south, or due north, from the mouth of Obey's river in the parallel of north latitude 36° 30', and thence due east, should be the dividing line from that point eastwardly, and that the line lately run by Alexander, &c., should be the dividing line between the two states west of the Tennessee river, and that the line run by Walker should be the dividing line between the point where it strikes the Tennessee river, and the point where it must be conterminous with the chartered line north or south of the mouth of Obey's river, as before stated. Your explicit answer to the foregoing matters will enable us to act more dispatchfully upon the contents of your notes.

We have the honor to be most respectfully, your obedient servants.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN ROWAN.

Mansion House, Jan. 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—In answer to your note of this day, we take the liberty of stating, that we wished you explicitly to understand, that in the propositions, we handed this morning, that the Tennessee commissioners had determined to cede no territory south of Alexander's line, much less could it be agreed to admit an extension of the jurisdiction of Kentucky, into what is now considered the settled part of Tennessee, east of the mouth of Obey's river. That territory is all granted, where it is of value, and Kentucky, by such cession, would only acquire the government of an unwilling people, which cannot we presume, be desired by any free government. We now say that our note of this morning contains substantially our ultimate position.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

FELIX GRUNDY,
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House, Jan. 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your note in answer to ours of the same date has been received and considered. The propositions made by us being explicitly rejected, we have only to inform you of our determination in relation to those submitted by you in your note. On this subject the Kentucky commissioners differ. One of them would accede to your propositions with some modifications, the other cannot. The concurrence of both being necessary to make any compact, and we differing in opinion as to your ultimate propositions, there remains no hope of arriving in any terms of adjustment.

But as we are extremely desirous of seeing all disputes and controversies between our respective states amicably terminated, and as to effect that object, we are disposed to use all the means which we possess by law; we propose that all matters of dispute and controversy about the boundary of our respective states, be referred to the final decision of arbitrators of distinguished character and talents, and who shall not be citizens of either Virginia, Carolina, Tennessee or Kentucky, or of any state formed out of the territory originally chartered to Virginia or Carolina. If you should accede to this proposition, we shall be prepared at any time to proceed with you to the selection of any number of arbitrators that we may agree upon, and to make all other necessary arrangements. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servt's,

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN ROWAN.

Mansion House, Jan. 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your second note of this day, has been received, and we are sorry to learn that our proposition has not met with your united approbation. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have adjusted the controversy between the two states, and to have effected that desirable object with you, who were selected by your state to act with us, would have increased our satisfaction, had you both concurred in acceding to the leading points in our proposition; modifications on minor points would have been expected, as the result of the joint suggestions, and efforts of both parties, and we have no reason to believe that any difficulty would have occurred.

You wish us to state, whether we are disposed to refer the final decision of the question to arbitrators, &c. We answer that although we have entire confidence in the claim of Tennessee, we foresee much difficulty, expense and delay attendant on the course suggested. We therefore decline to act at present under that portion of our powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators.

We have the honor to be respectfully, your obedient servants,

FELIX GRUNDY,
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House, Jan. 9, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your note of 8th inst. has just been received. To that part of it, which expresses the regret felt by the Tennessee commissioners, that their ultimate proposition had not met our united approbation, we answer—that their regret is most sincerely reciprocated by us, and of a less afflicting character. We reciprocate also the sentiments of pleasure, which the Tennessee commissioners are pleased to signify, the final adjustment of the unhappy dispute between the two states, would have afforded to them; and we feel flattered by, and most cordially reciprocate the sentiment, that the pleasure would have been enhanced by considerations of a personal sort, in reference to the commissioners. In relation to that part of your note which purports to be in direct answer to so much of our note as proposed a reference of all matters in dispute between the two states in relation to the boundary line, to arbitrators, &c. permit us to express our regret, that you decline to act, at present under that portion of your powers which contemplates a decision, by arbitrators, and to assure you, that at any future time, when you may judge it expedient to exercise that portion of your powers you shall find us zealous and prompt to promote, by our concurrence, that very desirable mode of adjustment. We feel authorised to say, that the delay, expense, and trouble to which you refer, as incident to that mode, will form no obstacle to its adoption by the state of Kentucky, as it forms none with her commissioners; such is the zeal of ardent feelings by them and their state towards the state of Tennessee and her commissioners. Indeed the state of Kentucky has displayed the zeal of ardent feeling above alluded to, by binding herself in the act, which confers upon us the power we are now exercising, (in the event that every other mode of adjustment failed) to abide by the decision of arbitrators to be chosen by us. That event has happened; unless some mode, as yet unnoticed, and to us unknown, may have occurred to the Tennessee commissioners, and by which they are influenced to decline, at present, to act under that portion of their powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators. Should such be the fact, we will hasten to examine it with them, and make the experiment at the moment they shall please to suggest or disclose it. We have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obt. servt's.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN ROWAN.

January 9th 1820.

Gentlemen—Your note of this day is before us: we see no reason to change our opinion in relation to a reference to arbitrators, and therefore decline that mode of adjustment at this time; no terms of adjustment unknown to you, have occurred to the Tennessee commissioners, nor should we feel justified in offering a proposition more likely substantially to produce an amicable arrangement, than the one heretofore presented.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, Your humble servants,

FELIX GRUNDY,
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House Jan. 10th 1820.

Gentlemen—In your note of last evening, in answer to the one addressed

to us by you on yesterday, we note the following paragraph, viz: "We see no reason to change our opinion in relation to a reference to arbitrators, we therefore decline that mode of adjustment at this time." We were authorised by our state to propose, in the event which has happened, reference of the dispute between the states, in relation to their boundary line to arbitrators. We made you a distinct proposition to that effect. Your answer imports, as we understand its phraseology, not a rejection of the propositions; but a declension of it at this time. We feel it our duty therefore to inform you that our powers are unlimited as to time, and that whenever you shall have determined to embrace, or reject the proposition definitively, we will be ready to receive your determination; and in the event of your acceding to it, happy to confer with you, as to the adoption, and arrangement of the means, best calculated to bring to a dispatchful and effectual issue.

We have the honor to be gentlemen, Most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN ROWAN.

Mansion house, Jan. 19th,

Gentlemen—We have received your note of this morning, and in reply, state, that we know of no arrangement, other than that already proposed on the part of Tennessee, which we are prepared to offer or adopt. In answer to the proposition already made by us, we are informed the Kentucky commissioners do not agree; and we are induced to hope from the nature of the adjustment submitted by the Tennessee commissioners, that when the same shall come under the consideration of the legislature of Kentucky, it may be adopted as the basis of, or settlement of this unhappy difference. A speedy termination of this difference, we know to be the earnest desire of all the commissioners, as well on the part of Kentucky as Tennessee, and we foresee much difficulty, expense and delay attendant on the course suggested. We therefore decline to act at present under that portion of our powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators.

We have the honor to be respectfully, your obedient servants,

FELIX GRUNDY,
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House, Jan. 9, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your note of 8th inst. has just been received. To that part of it, which expresses the regret felt by the Tennessee commissioners, that their ultimate proposition had not met our united approbation, we answer—that their regret is most sincerely reciprocated by us, and of a less afflicting character. We reciprocate also the sentiments of pleasure, which the Tennessee commissioners are pleased to signify, the final adjustment of the unhappy dispute between the two states, would have afforded to them; and we feel flattered by, and most cordially reciprocate the sentiment, that the pleasure would have been enhanced by considerations of a personal sort, in reference to the commissioners. In relation to that part of your note which purports to be in direct answer to so much of our note as proposed a reference of all matters in dispute between the two states in relation to the boundary line, to arbitrators, &c. permit us to express our regret, that you decline to act, at present under that portion of your powers which contemplates a decision, by arbitrators, and to assure you, that at any future time, when you may judge it expedient to exercise that portion of your powers you shall find us zealous and prompt to promote, by our concurrence, that very desirable mode of adjustment. We feel authorised to say, that the delay, expense, and trouble to which you refer, as incident to that mode, will form no obstacle to its adoption by the state of Kentucky, as it forms none with her commissioners; such is the zeal of ardent feelings by them and their state towards the state of Tennessee and her commissioners. Indeed the state of Kentucky has displayed the zeal of ardent feeling above alluded to, by binding herself in the act, which confers upon us the power we are now exercising, (in the event that every other mode of adjustment failed) to abide by the decision of arbitrators to be chosen by us. That event has happened; unless some mode, as yet unnoticed, and to us unknown, may have occurred to the Tennessee commissioners, and by which they are influenced to decline, at present, to act under that portion of their powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators. Should such be the fact, we will hasten to examine it with them, and make the experiment at the moment they shall please to suggest or disclose it. We have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obt. servt's.

WILL. L. BROWN,
FELIX GRUNDY.

P. S. We shall lose no time in giving the executive of the state of Kentucky information of the failure of this negotiation; which we consider as closed between the Kentucky and Tennessee commissioners.

With high respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

WILL. L. BROWN.
FELIX GRUNDY.

At this point the negotiation, we understand Mr. Grundy to say, was broken off—but upon the Kentucky legislature, passing the resolutions already before our readers, it was renewed.

Mansion house, Jan. 28th.

Gentlemen—We have the honor to enclose to you herein a joint resolution of the legislature of the state of Kentucky, in relation to the boundary line, which has been so long, unhappily, the subject of controversy between the two states. The import of the resolution will, we presume, be regarded by you, as conclusive evidence of the zeal which the state of Kentucky feels for the restoration (by the adjustment of that unhappy dispute) of the appropriate relations between the states.

It is not denied to be the right and duty of Ohio and Indiana, to protect the liberty of all free persons; but they have no lawful right to conceal or protect, from their owners, slaves escaping from Kentucky, or to enforce their emancipation. By one single law on the part of those states, the present animosity between them and Kentucky, and the greatest dangers may be avoided, and perfect tranquility and harmony restored. Let those states declare by law, that all persons of color, being slaves, in any other state of the union, shall be considered and treated as such, in the respective states of Indiana and Ohio, and that no claim of freedom shall entitle any person of color to protection and security and a trial of such claim, in either of those states, unless such person of color, shall have in his or her possession, the genuine evidence that he or she was born free, or was emancipated by will or deed; or became free by the act of the law, and the same authenticated according to the constitution and laws of the United States; and, also, be recorded in the proper office of state, where such freedom shall be asserted.

Such law would put it out of the power of the man and disgrac'd part of the citizens of Indiana and Ohio, to conceal and protect slaves, for the sake of their labor and enable the honorable and honest citizens of those states, to do justice to the people of Kentucky, and to defend and protect persons of color, who are really free. Let it not be said that such a law would be a wound on the pride of Ohio and Indiana, because it has not been done by any other state opposed to slavery. It is no wound on the pride of any state, to act justly and honestly; and it is laudable and honorable pride in a state to do every thing necessary, to the repose and perpetuity of the union.

It is the interest of the west, that the public lands be sold on credit; that all the citizens of the union may have it in their power to be owners of the soil—that every one who has \$0 dollars may settle on the land, and make a farm and raise the remaining payments from and products of the land—and that agriculture

BOUNDARY LINE.

The long dispute about boundary, is at length settled between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. As anxious as we have been to see this controversy settled, we were not prepared to concede what has been given up by our commissioners. There is but one voice, and that of reprobation, heard as far as our information extends. The arrangement as to private claims is very objectionable, and not at all reciprocal. Kentucky gains all, and this state nothing. The arrangement is however, final; and it is folly to cry after split milk.

By the arrangement with Kentucky, at one dash, individuals are deprived of more than 100,000 acres of land, obtained from North Carolina; and there is no law providing for their getting duplicates to locate elsewhere; as such a case was never to be anticipated by the general assembly.—*Nashville Clarion*.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The present crisis in the U. States is extremely interesting and important—in congress we see a disposition to violate the solemn compact made between the people of the Union and those of Missouri, to make a Constitution for that people; and to overturn the rights of property. We see a law proposed in congress, to sell the public lands, from and after the first day of July next, for cash.

We see the people of Ohio and Indiana, and passing laws, giving protection and security to slaves which run into those states from their owners in Kentucky; and making the act of reclamation and seizure a felony—We see the Governor of Indiana, wait for a year to demand, Robert Stephens, Esq. a citizen of Kentucky, on an indictment for seizing his own slave, until he was chosen by the people of his county, and was officiating as their representative at the seat of government.

We see the local western banks suspend specie payments for their notes and the western branches of the bank of the United States in a state of inactivity, according to currency to the country.

We see the Legislature of Kentucky repeal the Independent bank charters, make a long repeivlaw, and make the notes of the bank of Kentucky and branches, which have suspended specie payments a tender in payment of debts.

This picture of national and state morality, justice and honor, is most abominable and alarming to every sound patriot and republican.

In the love of lost and power and rule, we see certain "great states" playing on the National legislature, in order to force it to usurp the power of making and imposing a Constitution, on the brave, virtuous and enlightened people of Missouri. In a short time, under the course now pursued, we shall see the large states dictating to congress, and that body nothing more than a machine in their hands, to be worked to the purpose of misrule, consolidation of the states or dissolution of the union.

Unless a radical and honest change shall take place, in the feelings and practices of some of the people of Ohio and Indiana, and in the conduct of the government of those states, it is feared that we shall see civil war between them and Kentucky.

Stephens lived in Breckinridge county, much nearer to Corydon than Frankfort in Kentucky; yet Governor Jennings did not demand him until he went to the seat of government, and was in the exercise of his duties as a representative of Breckinridge county. This seems to be a premeditated insult, on the sovereignty and political character of Kentucky; an act for which the executive of Indiana, ought to blush with shame.

It is not denied to be the right and duty of Ohio and Indiana, to protect the liberty of all free persons; but they have no lawful right to conceal or protect, from their owners, slaves escaping from Kentucky, or to enforce their emancipation. By one single law on the part of those states, the present animosity between them and Kentucky, and the greatest dangers may be avoided, and perfect tranquility and harmony restored. Let those states declare by law, that all persons of color, being slaves, in any other state of the union, shall be considered and treated as such, in the respective states of Indiana and Ohio, and that no claim of freedom shall entitle any person of color to protection and security and a trial of such claim, in either of those states, unless such person of color, shall have in his or her possession, the genuine evidence that he or she was born free, or was emancipated by will or deed; or became free by the act of the law, and the same authenticated according to the constitution and laws of the United States; and, also, be recorded in the proper office of state, where such freedom shall be asserted.

Such law would put it out of the power of the man and disgrac'd part of the citizens of Indiana and Ohio, to conceal and protect slaves, for the sake of their labor and enable the honorable and honest citizens of those states, to do justice to the people of Kentucky, and to defend and protect persons of color, who are really free.

Let it not be said that such a law would be a wound on the pride of Indiana and Ohio, because it has not been done by any other state opposed to slavery. It is no wound on the pride of any state, to act justly and honestly; and it is laudable and honorable pride in a state to do every thing necessary, to the repose and perpetuity of the union.

It is the interest of the west, that the public lands be sold on credit; that all the citizens of the union may have it in their power to be owners of the soil—that every one who has \$0 dollars may settle on the land, and make a farm and raise the remaining payments from and products of the land—and that agriculture

shall maintain the preponderance in government.

The commerce of the west by the Mexican Gulf, must be carried and protected by the Atlantic states, and to secure that protection, the west must have a strong tie on them. A large debt due in the western states to the government, by the purchasers of the public lands, to be paid only by a market and sale of the produce of agriculture, is that tie, and will compel the protection of commerce into and out of the Gulf. The middle and southern states including New York, are the rivals of the west in agriculture. Every barrel of flour, hogshead of tobacco and bale of cotton, which goes out of the Gulf, affects the markets of these states; and imports from foreign countries to New Orleans, will release the western merchants from being mere retailers, for the Atlantic cities.

Every free man ought to have an opportunity of appropriating some part of the public land, which cannot be the case if they shall be sold for cash—sacs for ready money will throw all the choice lands into the hands of capitalists, and make half the population of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, humble tenants to eastern lords. It is believed to be a measure intended to check emigration from the Atlantic states and foreign countries, and the settlement of the western states. Every measure will be adopted to prevent the growth and power of the western states, and yet the states of Indiana and Illinois, are in the leading strings of N. York and New England in relation to Missouri. Let Indiana and Illinois beware of the "gold hill" of restriction which is attempted to be forced on the people of Missouri; and the design of selling the public lands for cash. Those measures being carried, congress may bar foreigners from purchasing public lands. These matters are of more importance to Indiana, than her attempts to emancipate the slaves of Kentucky.

Foreign Articles.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1820.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

</div

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25

On yesterday evening the hon. BENJAMIN MILLS finished his judicial career in this district. He has determined to accept the appointment in the court of appeals which has been offered him. We cannot correctly conjecture who will be his successor.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, of Saturday last, makes a mistake in supposing that MR. TRIMBLE, of the Senate of the United States, is from Kentucky. That gentleman is from Ohio. MR. DAVID TRIMBLE, of this state, is in the house of Representatives—and, unlike the senator, is opposed to the restriction of slavery in Missouri.

CELEBRATION.

Tuesday last, being the anniversary of Washington's Birth day, was handsomely celebrated in this town. The company of Light Artillery, commanded by capt. Leslie Combs, fired a national salute in the morning. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Charles S. Morehead pronounced an appropriate oration in the chapel of the University, who was succeeded by Joseph C. Breckinridge, esq. in an able and eloquent discourse, calculated to shew, in the strongest light, the great advantages of learning and science, as connected with the prosperity of the Republic.

About one o'clock, the old Infantry company, commanded by capt. James G. Trotter and capt. Combs' Light Artillery Company, together with a respectable number of citizens, repaired to Maxwell's spring, where suitable addresses were delivered by captain Combs and George Shannon, esq. At 2 o'clock, the assembly partook of an excellent collation, served up in the style of true republi-

canship. The following toasts were afterwards drank, accompanied by guns, cheers and appropriate music.

1. The 22d February. The birth day of Geo. Washington—tune, Washington's march.

2. The heroes of the Revolution—tune, Yankee Doodle.

3. Internal Improvement and Domestic Industry. The strongest bonds of union—and the best calculated to promote national prosperi-

ty—tune, Hail Columbia.

4. The first American Congress—9 cheers.

5. New States. Entitled to equal rights?

6. South American Independence. What

TEEMAN does not wish its achievement—tune Yankee Doodle.

7. The Court of Madrid. Imbecility, super-

stition and childishness. From such char-

acteristics, "Good Lord preserve" our govern-

ment.

8. The English Reformists. "Heaven speed

them."

9. The present President—and the ex-pre-

sidents of the United States.

10. The Army and Navy. Always ready to

protect American rights—tune, the Star-spangled Banner.

11. The People of the United States. They

always will remain as their fathers left them—

FREE.

12. The progress of literature in the west.

13. WOMAN. "Heaven's last—best gift to

man."

YOLUNTEERS.

By Joshua Norvell. The memory of the gallant General GEORGE TROTTER—tune, Ross in Castle.

By Jacob Kizer. The Virginia Legislature. It merits the hearty approbation of every lover of liberty, for the able support it has given to the rights of man.

By George Shannon, Esq. HENRY CLAY.—The able and independent advocate of the rights of man.

By Gabriel Tandy. WILLIAM T. BARRY. A distinguished statesman—the real friend of the people.

By Levi Hart. General Jackson—the Hero of New-Orleans. We regret that he did not do justice to the Kentuckians.

By Edward Howe, Sen. The enemies of North and South American freedom. May their views and expectations be ever as much disappointed, as was his Britannic Majesty's army at New Orleans in struggling for "beauty and bony."

By Lieut. A. Howe. Our state Representatives. They have done much for themselves; but little for the people.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

THE case of McClung against Ross's lessee, was argued by Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, for the Plaintiff in Error; and by the Attorney General and Mr. F. Jones, of Tennessee, for the Defendant in Error.

dan, of a Mirabeau and Maury, of a Patrick Henry, Ames, King, Randolph, Madison, Dexter, and Wirt, and I thought likewise of Demosthenes, of Cicero, and of the proudest days of Rome; but I felt convinced that the eloquence which once electrified Roman senates, never had surpassed that which sounded in the lofty dome of the American capitol."

Another, referring to the preceding paragraph, thus expressed himself—

"I do not doubt the writer may have thought of all the celebrated orators of modern times, whom he there enumerates; but he must have had recourse to them merely as the means of comparison; as standards of inferior measure to ascertain the superiority of the great model before him."

On the other hand we have a letter from a member of congress worded thus:

"And what prodigious exhibition of profound knowledge and restless eloquence justified the mighty assemblage? An orator puffed up with vanity, with a disgusting visage and a disagreeable voice. Every sentence an alternate recurrence of vociferation and inaudible whisper. The former part of it your ears assailed most rudely with the hoarse crash of thunder, suddenly subsiding at the close in murmur scarcely articulated. The most common place arguments were paraded with an air of ranting defiance, as if the orator thought them quite new, beautiful, and unanswerable. A coarse allusion, for the benefit of the ladies, to the haran of the grand signor, an exclamation calling on the name of the Supreme Being in a manner shocking even to the profane, without any real passion to excuse such an appeal. These are some of the outlines, and not the most excepcional parts of the performance of this favorite of Maryland, so flatly and so spoiled."

And further adds, "I blush for the senate—I blush for congress—I blush for the literary character of my country, when I reflect on the blind adulation which has been bestowed on this disgusting speech."

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

It appears that the terms upon which the line between this state and Tennessee, has been settled, are very unsatisfactory to the Tennesseans. We are not a little surprised at this, as it was a generally received opinion, that Kentucky had conceded more than she ought to have done, otherwise than upon the principles of an amicable compromise. The correspondence which preceded the final arrangement has not yet been published in this state. We lay it before our readers to day.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Norfolk Herald of Monday last contains a copy of a treaty, signed at Madrid, on the 28th August, 1814, by Sig Henry Wellesly, Envoy Extraordinary of the British government, and the Duke of San Carlos, then first secretary of state of the Spanish government. The provisions of this treaty are little more than those of general amity, &c. except the third additional article, which is in the following words:

"Article 3. Anxious as H. B. M. is for the complete cessation of the evils and dissensions unfortunately prevailing in H. C. M. American possessions, and that the subjects of these provinces should return to their duty towards their legitimate sovereign, H. B. M. binds himself to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent his subjects from supplying the American insurgents with arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores."

This treaty, the editor of the Herald says, was *duy ratified*, though never published. This, we apprehend, is entirely an error; the proof of which is found in the fact, that, though Great Britain has, like the United States, forbidden her subjects from engaging in the war, she never has, any more than we have, forbidden to her citizens the commercial intercourse, (that is, the trade in arms, ammunition, &c.) with the Spanish colonies. The "Foreign Enlistment Bill," of the British Parliament, it will be seen, could not have reference, as the editor of the Herald supposes, to this article, with which it has no features of affinity; the former relating to armaments fitted out from British ports—the latter to an intercourse in its nature strictly commercial.

Of the fact of the signature of such a treaty by the agents of the two governments, we have no doubt. But the treaty, it is evident, was never ratified. If we recur to the sedulous attention of the British government at all times to the protection and extension of that commerce, which is vitally necessary to her system of government, and apply it to the article above quoted, we shall probably arrive at the motive which induced the British Ministry to refuse to ratify this treaty.

That no such treaty is in existence, we believe is an unquestionable fact: Indeed, if we mistake not, the Gibraltar correspondent of the Herald, who some months ago declared the existence of such a treaty, did afterwards announce that he had subsequently discovered that, though such a treaty had been negotiated, it never was ratified.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

The case of McClung against Ross's lessee, was argued by Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, for the Plaintiff in Error; and by the Attorney General and Mr. F. Jones, of Tennessee, for the Defendant in Error.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

The case of the ship Venus, Jaderowsky, claimant, was argued on further proof, by Mr. Harper and Mr. D. B. Ogden, for the claimant, and by the Attorney General for the captors.

Adj. & Insp. Gen's. Office.

February 7, 1820.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

"At a general court martial, begun and holden at Montpelier, in Alabama, on the 23d of November last, of which Lieut. col. William Lindsay, of the corps of artillery, was president, and S. D. Hays, esq. judge advocate, was tried col. William King, of the 4th regt. of infantry.

"The House of Representatives have

not come to a decision on the subject. With that body the issue is considered doubtful; but we trust and believe it will ultimately be found to accord with that of the Senate.

ment U. S. Infantry, to be suspended from all rank pay, and emoluments, for the space of five years, from the date of the ratification of this sentence.

"The President of the United States approves the proceedings of the general court martial in the case of col. William King, of the 4th infantry, and directs that the sentence suspending him from all rank, pay, and emoluments, for five years, be accordingly carried into effect." By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH.

We are highly gratified in learning from Gibraltar, that on the late suspension of commodore Macdonough, his crew, with a feeling that is both honorable to them and their commander, immediately opened a subscription to raise money to purchase for him a sword, and the sum of \$1,250 was immediately subscribed; and the money remitted to London with orders to make the same, accompanied by the following motto:

"Upon the scabbard, "The gift of the crew to their commander, in a manner shocking even to the profane, without any real passion to excuse such an appeal. These are some of the outlines, and not the most excepcional parts of the performance of this favorite of Maryland, so flatly and so spoiled."

On Wednesday last the Perseverance, Kirby, sailed for Cincinnati.

The Geo. Madison for the Kentucky river.

Thursday, the Ohio arrived at Shippingport from below.

Friday the Gen. Pike, arrived from Cincinnati with 34 passengers.

The Vesta sailed for Cincinnati.

The Paragon, Rodgers, sailed for New Orleans, full cargo of flour.

The Gov. Shelby, Gray, and the Exchange, Whiggs, with full cargoes of our, left Shippingport for New Orleans yesterday.

The Columbus arrived at Shippingport yesterday evening with Hardware, Iron, Sugar and other Groceries. Her cargo is perhaps, as valuable as any that has ever been landed at that port, and is, principally, consigned to James Peters & Co.

Lou. Pub. Adv.

INDEPENDENT BANKS.

The Yeas and Nays on the repeal of the acts incorporating Independent Banks in the General Assembly were as follows:

In the House of Representatives.

YEAS—Messrs. Alien, Burnett, Bayler, Booker, Boyd, J. Breathitt, Butler, Chilton, Churchill, Clarke, Cockrel, Coleman, Cunningham, Daniel, Davis, Dougherty, Duncan of Davies, Duncan of Lincoln, W. Emerson, Forest, Gerard, Goode Gray, B. Harrison, Hays, Howard, Hughes, Kincaid, King, LeCompte, Lewis, Little, Lyne, Mayo, O'Brien, T. P. Moore, M'Roberts, O'Bannon, Oglesby, Oldham, Rudd, Scott, W. Smith, Stephens, Stevenson, Warring, White, Williams, and Worthington, T. R. Moore—51.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker Hardin, messrs. C. Breathitt, Cooper, Cox, J. Emmer, Fleming, Gordon, Green, Grundy, Lee, Long, M'Afee, McClelland, Parker, Payne, Porter, Prather, Sanders, Sanford, Shelby, Spillman, R. Taylor, Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Martin Wickliffe, and Yantis—27.

In the Senate.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker Blodgett, Messrs. Bledsoe, Crutcher, Dolleridge, Ewing, Ford, Given, Hardin, Hickman, Johnston, Jones, Lackey, Pickett, Slaughter, Thompson, White, Wood, and Yancy—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Bridges, Davidge, Davidson, Eve, Faulkner, Harrison, Johnson, Mason, Owens, Perrin, Pope, Roper, Southgate, and Worthington—15.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The debate on the Missouri Question, was opened in the senate of the U. S., on the 13th ult. by Mr. Roberts of Penn. and the question was finally decided on the first inst. sixteen voting in favor of the proposed restriction, and twenty-seven against it.

We are sorry to discover the name of Mr. Trimble, one of the senators from this state, recorded with those who were favorable to the imposition, even of a partial restriction on the people of Missouri. For, if it be constitutional for congress to coerce the people of that territory to incorporate any one clause in their constitution, we contend it would be equally fair, to assert, that congress, and not the people, possess the right to form constitutions for the government of the new states—and if to form constitutions for the new, to alter, abolish, or amend those of the old.

As this question has excited an uncommon degree of interest in the nation; as it is important the people should be advised of the motives which actuated those who opposed it, we shall select and publish a few of the most able speeches on both sides of the question.

The House of Representatives have not come to a decision on the subject. With that body the issue is considered doubtful; but we trust and believe it will ultimately be found to accord with that of the Senate.

Adj. & Insp. Gen's. Office.

February 7, 1820.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

"At a general court martial, begun and holden at Montpelier, in Alabama, on the 23d of November last, of which Lieut. col. William Lindsay, of the corps of artillery, was president, and S. D. Hays, esq. judge advocate, was tried col. William King, of the 4th regt. of infantry.

"The Court sentence the Prisoner,

Colonel William King, of the 4th regt.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The senate took up the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Bowditch and Kurtz; and on motion of Mr. Roberts, it was recommitted to the committee of claims, to bring in a bill in pursuance of said report.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Horsey, having obtained leave, introduced a bill renewing and amending the charter of the city of Washington [the same bill as that reported in the house of representatives, with some amendments—the principal one of which proposes five wards for the city instead of six]; which was passed to a second reading.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The senate resumed the consideration of the Maine Bill, and the amendment reported thereto by the judiciary committee (adding provisions for the formation of a state government in Missouri.)

Mr. King of New York, agreeably to the intimation which he gave on Wednesday, rose and addressed the senate about two hours in support of the right and expediency of restricting the contemplated state of Missouri from permitting slavery therein; and then, on motion of Mr. Smith, the subject was postponed to Monday; to which day

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 7.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of this bill—the Restrictive amendment being still under consideration.

Hr. Hemphill, of Penn. resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced on Wednesday, and with increased attachment, particularly to the clause relating to the unassuming character of the man who had led many of them to victory, persisted, and ordered the sword to be completed with all due expedition.

Wash. Gaz.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

Poetry.



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO W. W. W.—

I tremble for thee! ah beware,
Nor gaze too long on Delia's eyes.
Dear W—n, beware!—her syren art
Too sure will steal thy heedless heart!

Delia is lovely—too well

I know her soft resistless spell;

I know that o'er her beauteous face,

There beams a charm, a nameless grace,

That none can paint though all must own

The charm of Delia's self alone!

Yet ah! beware!—for shouldst thou love,

No future joy e'er shall prove.

Condemn'd to drag an endless chain,

And thy lost freedom mourn in vain;

If constant than her charms adore,

Thy bosom's peace returns no more;

If wise too late, thou draw'st the dart,

What then remains? a bleeding heart.

I know how difficult it is to seize the proper season for advise. There is a moment when reason may anticipate passion, and her steady light serve as a beacon to deter the novice from approaching danger: pass but that moment and let passion once spread its delusion over the senses, the very warning becomes an *ignis fatuus*, that in pointing out the Cirean pool, but lures the victim the more quickly to destruction.

C—Y LAD.

Mount-Vernon, Feb. 10, 1820.

Nashville Female Academy.

THE Sixth session of the Nashville Female Academy commenced on Monday the 17th instant—the Reverend William Hume, superintendent, Miss Payson principal instructor, aided by Miss Ferrington, Miss Childs, Miss Sterns, and Miss Carl.

The Trustees have the pleasure to state, that at no time since the establishment of the Seminary, have its advantages been so great, or its prospects so flattering. The proficiency of the pupils is the best test of the teachers ability: the most satisfactory evidence in this respect was furnished at the last examination. Nor was it their correct tuition alone, for which the teachers of the last session deserve the thanks of the Trustees and of the public: the good order and discipline which marked its progress were no less beneficial in their effects—no less creditable to those from whom they emanated, and by whom they were maintained.

Near the close of the last session the trustees were so fortunate as to procure the services of the Reverend Mr. Hume in the capacity of superintendent. The institution has also been greatly benefited by the acquisition of Miss Ferrington, of Boston, Massachusetts; who commenced her duties with the present session.

The experience and accomplishments of the instructors, the piety and learning of the superintendent, cannot fail to secure the confidence of parents and guardians.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Geography, Ancient and Modern with the use of the Globes, Rhetorick, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany and Mythology, Plain Sewing, Fillingrope, and all kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Embroidery, Tambouring, Rug work, &c. &c.—Drawing and Painting, in their various branches, Flowers, Fruit, Figures, Perspective, Paintings on Velvet, Satin and Wood; and in imitation of Inlaying and Bronze. To these Music will be added, as soon as a suitable teacher of Music can be procured.

The trustees have already resolved that as testimonials of their literary merit and pretensions, they will give Diplomas to such Young Ladies as shall complete the prescribed course of studies.

The new wing of the Academy is finished: 300 pupils can now be accommodated. The additional room by this attained, will enable the trustees to receive more students than have yet attended.

The Reverend Mr. Harrison and Lady continue to have the charge of the Stewards-House. From their qualifications, and exertions to accommodate, it is confidently believed that they will give satisfaction.

The Stewards-House is more than ever inspected by the trustees. The Young Ladies who board there are immediately under the eye of the teachers, subject to particular regulations prescribed for their government.

(A copy) Attest,

JOHN P. ERWIN, Sec'y.

Nashville, Jan. 26, 1820—6

50 Dollars Reward.

S TOLEN from the subscriber, at the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, on Thursday night the 6th inst.

Large Dark Bay HORSE,
Ten years old, 16 hands high, shod all round, trots and paces, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, the top of his head rubbed with the bridle, remarkable heavy made and tolerable high carriage.

Also, a Bay MARE,
About the same color, with a small star in her forehead, natural trotter, eight years old, rubbed with the harness very much. Any person apprehending and delivering the thief and horse to the subscriber near Georgetown Ky. or securing them so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the horses and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN L. JOHNSON.

January 15, 1820—5-3

TAKEN up in Fayette county, by Samuel Taul, on Marble creek, one SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, with a star in the forehead—appraised to \$30 this 5th day of October, 1819.

A. YOUNG.

Woodford county. Sc't:

TAKEN up by William Powell of said county, living near Mortonville, a DARK BAY FILLEY, supposed to be two years old next spring, with a few white hairs in her forehead, no brands perceptible—appraised to \$10 before me this 2d November, 1819.

J. DAVIDSON, j.p.w.c.

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Chesapeake, No. 7, July 21—30/-

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,

Porter and Beer,

As will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flowers, esq. of Albion, Illinois,* during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel
Bottled do. 14 per dozen

Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 34 per half barrel

Do. 75 cents per Jar of 33 gallons delivered at the Brewery

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen

The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have determined to decline selling BOOKS and STATIONARY on CREDIT in future. To avoid the sacrifice of feeling which will be made by a personal refusal, they confidently trust that no person will make application for credit after the appearance of this advertisement. Were it necessary to assign a reason for adopting this measure, they would state, that the extensive credits which they have heretofore given, and the great want of punctuality on the part of those credited, have already involved them in considerable difficulties. They have but two alternatives, either to decline crediting, or to give up business.

James W. Palmer,
Wm. W. Worsley.

Lexington, December 28, 1819—53f

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Leestown, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHIPAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49f

Asa Blanchard,

REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,

Also, Masonic Breastpins,

Made in the strongest and neatest manner, all of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9—37f

Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit, Sc't.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin—Complis.

Against

Magdaline Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, Robert Shanklin, Celia Shanklin; Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin and George Shanklin—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

Magdaline Shanklin, guardian and mother of Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin, and George Shanklin—Petitioners.

Against

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, and Robert Shanklin—Defendants.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ROBE, SHANKLIN, DEC'd.

THIS day came the complainants and petitioners by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bills, the same shall be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Atteste, 4-2m DANL. B. PRICE, j. p. j. c.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ROBE, SHANKLIN, DEC'd.

THIS day came the complainants and petitioners by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bills, the same shall be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy, Teste,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.

[4a13 S. II.]

Clarke Circuit, Sc't:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Jailey Downey, Complainant,

Against

Leroy Cole &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Leroy Cole, by his attorney this day produced his answer and cross bill herein, which is ordered to be filed; and it appearing to the court, that the defendant, Mary Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and no having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and also the cross bill of the defendant, Leroy Cole, the same will be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy, Teste,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.

[4a13 S. II.]

Clarke Circuit, Sc't:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Robert Kincaid, Complainant,

Against

Garland Overton, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy, Teste,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.

[4a13 S. II.]

Clarke Circuit, Sc't:

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

John Johnson, Complainant,

Against

John Johnson, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

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Against

John Johnson, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

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